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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY INFORMATION FROM

FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS

REPORT CD NO.

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SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

LANGUAGE Chinese

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CHINESE TRAIN MASSES TO PROTECT FORESTS

[Summary: In the spring of 1953, trees were planted on 8,328,000 mou of land. In the last 3 years, 1,750,000 hectares of land have been newly planted to trees.

A government directive interpreted by Chou En-lai stated that the forestry rights of the individual must be respected. The person or group that plants trees is entitled to their use. Free buying and selling is allowed.

The masses must be aroused to protect the forests, especially against fires. Instruction and persuasion should be used rather than direct orders.

Airplane flights for fire detection started in Inner Mongolia in September. Joint fire protection is planned by six southern provinces.

A protective forest belt has been started in northern Shensi Province. A Northeast government agency is purchasing chestnut oak lumber for export.]

8,328,000 MOU PLANTED IN TREES -- Sian, Ch'un-chung Jih-pao, 14 Jul 53

In the spring of 1953, in all of China but excluding the Inner Mongolion Autonomous Area, 8,328,000 mou of land were planted with new trees. This was an increase of 3,321,000 mou over the number planted in the spring of 1952.

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GOVERNMENT DIRECTIVE ON CARE OF FORESTS -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 4 Oct 53

[The following interpretation of the directive on care of forests of the Government Administration Council, issued on 9 July 1953, was signed by Premier Chou En-lai on 30 September 1953 and released by Hein-hua 2 October 1953.]

During the last 3 years, throughout the nation 1,750,000 hectares have been referested and an addition: 1 h1h,000 hectares have been design led as a forest reserve.

Each year the amount of referented are, his been increased. The survival rate of saplings has been higher. There has been more organized endeavor to protect the trees. Indiscriminate husbering has been a "apped. Scattration from fire has been greatly lessened. So is large-scale protective forest bolts have been planted in the Northeast and Northwest.

In planting protective belts of trees, care must be taken not to encrease upon the small farmers' property rights nor upon land diready under cultivation. Instead of peremptority forbidding the cultivation of 1 nd on steep slopes, careful instruction should be given in terruce furning.

The general principle in acreatry is that wheever plants the trees can them, whether an individual, a group, or a village. There should be full guarantee of property rights. In localities near mines, land can be although to the mines for reforestation. In the case of relaways and highways, both sides of the right of way should be planted by these expenientions.

After timber has been cut, seedlings should it once be planted and protected to provide a constant supply of timber.

The people must be aroused to protect the forests from fire, especially in the case of the large areas of national forests. The unin cause of fire is the farmer's clearing of land for cultivation so one way to stop fires is to forbid any such opening of new land. Consideration must be given, however, to the real needs of the farmer. No hard and fast line is to be drawn. Land which is half-moods and half-field must be treated the same as real forest land. In places like Inner Mongolia, where the people are accurated to burn off grass for pusture land, the people should be taught the langer, but persisted to follow hebitual practices if they can guarantee that the fire will not spread.

There must be strict probabilition of indiscriming to cutting of trees, yet allowance must be made for the flet that those near the grount independent their living from the mountains. The occret, again, is made education.

Since the all-important each of coring for forcets detends upon the masses of people who as individual forcess are themselves and producers and owners, it is necessary that their personal interests be lashed after before they will become active exponents of force core.

Porest rights must be stated and protected. If her Secreted him a conflicated from the landered have now not been divided, may it under a be allocated to individuals, or journey, or became the estated preparty of villages. In such esteen concern are perfectly free to cut down field and trees. The regularization a permit from the last is a lawrenced has been be taked. If there is reckies destruction of lower only instruction and permuedan on he ompioned.

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The farmer must be aided in selling his timber. In the south where forests are privately owned, within definite limits and under strict government control, there should be a policy of free buying and selling of timber, abolishing the policy of complete official control of timber.

The lumber policy should be determined by each province according to its own peculiar circumstances, and carried out after approval by the Government Administrative Council. The national buying organs should settle on definite prices for timber after taking into consideration the costs of production, transportation, and selling.

Reforestation and the care of forests must become one of the main tasks of government at every level to meet the growing needs of industry and agriculture. It must also be one of the topics discussed at each large conference of people's delegates.

FOREST FIRE FRAVENTION -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 11 Oct 53

The lumbering industry has expanded in the Mortheast. A lumbering railway line has been extended to the primeval forests of the Greater Khingan Range. Fire prevention watch towers have been regained. Inner Mongolia airplane flights for the detection began the middle of September.

In the Northeast, emphasis in the fall of 1953 has been on reconciling the conflict of interests between fire prevention and individual gain from use of the Forests. In August 1953, the Northeast Administrative Committee issued regulations governing entrance to the forests. Feople from the local village or ch'u who wish to enter the forests to supplement their livelihood must obtain permits from their local authorities. If a man vishes to go into another ch'u or another province for lumbering his local authorities must write a letter of recommendation to the place to be visited where the hsien government will examine the letter and issue a permit to enter the forested hills to work.

In the spring of 1953, after experiencing a forest fire on the Hunan-Kwangsi border, Hunan Province has taken the initiative in organizing a joint fire prevention set-up with five other provinces, Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Kwangsi, Szechwan, and Kwelchow.

FORESTRY PROTECTIVE BELT STURTED IN NORTH SHEMBI PROVINCE -- Sian, Ch'un-chung Jih-pao, 11 Jun 53

Freparations are being made to plant a large forestry protective belt in the Mu-ting Ho basin in northern Shenci Province. In April 1953, Liang Hai, Minister of Forestry, and a Russian forestry specialist, Nieh-na-lo-k'uo-mo-fu [Menalokuomovi] inspected the Mu-ting Ho basin. The Ministry of Forestry also sent a team to inspect this river basin thoroughly and to draw up a large-scale plan for a protective forestry belt.

The Shandi Province Wa-ting afforestation Office has already done various preparatory work. State nurseries have been established in 13 places with sceedings planted on 670 mou, while sceedings on 5.3 miditional mou are carea for as a joint enterprise with farmers cooperative nurseries. It is estimated that 1,800,000 seedlings will be grown. The seedlings much are those of the ash, the Allantus, the cla, and other varieties.



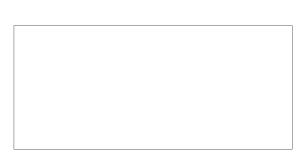
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LOCAL PRODUCTS EXPORT COMPANY BUYS OAK FOR EXPORT Sign, Ch'un-chung Jih 21 Jul 53	
The Northeast branch of the China Local Products Export Company is making plans for the extensive purchase of chestnut oak lumber for export. Articles made from this lumber have special insulating qualities and are resistant to heat end vibration. The lumber is widely used in industry and is valuable in the manufacture of such articles as bottle stoppers and lift preservers.	

This chestnut oak is found on the southern slope of the Ch'in Ling [range of mountains in South Shensi], in the Ta-pa Shan area [Szechwan] and in such places as Feng Hsien [Shensi] and Liang-tang Hsien [Kansu] on the borders of Shensi and Kansu provinces.

An office newly established in the Northwest began buying this wood in May. By mid-June, the first consignment of 120,000 citties will be ready for export.



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